



- b. Plaintiff can only overcome this presumption by satisfying a heavy burden to demonstrate Congress affirmatively contemplated private enforcement when it passed the relevant statute.

3. **Minor Dispute Preemption** – Courts do not have jurisdiction over RLA minor disputes. A dispute is minor if:

- a. it involves the interpretation or application of a collective bargaining agreement; or
- b. it implicates practices, procedures, implied authority, or codes of conduct that are part of the working relationship between the parties.

2. **RLA Retaliation Claim** – To state a RLA retaliation claim, the plaintiff must show

- a. she engaged in RLA protected activities;
- b. the employer had knowledge of the protected activities;
- c. the employer harbored anti-union animus; and
- d. the animus was a substantial or motivating factor for termination.

If the plaintiff demonstrates anti-union animus was a substantial motivating factor in the termination, the employer still avoids liability by showing that the employee would have been discharged even if she had not engaged in protected activities.

**B. Title VII (Count V)**

1. **Failure to Exhaust Administrative Remedies**

- a. To bring a Title VII claim, a plaintiff must demonstrate that she exhausted administrative remedies by filing a charge with the EEOC.

- b. To assess the permissible scope of the judicial complaint, the court considers the charge and the investigation which can reasonably be expected to grow out of the charge.

**2. Failure to Accommodate** – Plaintiff must demonstrate that:

- a. She had a *bona fide* religious belief that conflicted with an employment requirement;
- b. She informed the employer of her belief; and
- c. She was discharged for failing to comply with the conflicting employment requirement.

**3. Undue Hardship** – If plaintiff demonstrates that she should have received a reasonable accommodation, the employer still prevails if it shows:

- a. that is provided plaintiff with a reasonable accommodation; or
- b. that it could not reasonable accommodate the employee without an undue hardship – *i.e.*, a hardship that imposes more than a *de minimis* burden on the employer or co-workers.

**3. Discrimination** – To establish a *prima facie* case of religious discrimination, the plaintiff must demonstrate that:

- a. she had a bona fide religious belief or was a member of an identifiable religion;
- b. she was qualified for the position;
- c. her beliefs or religion resulted in her termination; and
- d. she was treated differently from members outside that class.

C. **Preclusion (Counts IV and V)** – To determine whether to treat an arbitrator’s decision as preclusive in subsequent litigation involving federal statutory claims, the court considers:

1. whether the findings are within the arbitrator’s authority and expertise; and
2. whether the arbitration procedures adequately protected the rights of the parties.

Where the arbitration proceedings afforded basic adjudicatory procedure, such as an opportunity to present evidence, the Court should generally treat the arbitrator’s findings as conclusive.

\* \* \* \*

The detailed legal and factual basis for Southwest’s motion is set forth in its supporting brief. The Court should grant summary judgment on all claims.

Dated: September 9, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Brian K. Morris

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**ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANT  
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing document has been served by electronic mail on all parties on this 9th day of September, 2021.

/s/ *Brian K. Morris*

Brian K. Morris